

Army to Begin Ordnance and Explosives Cleanup on Ranges 43-48



Directorate of Environmental and Natural Resources Management

May 2003

Community Bulletin #5

Postponed Prescribed Burn Scheduled For Later This Year



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What's Happened Up To Now

This is the fifth in a series of community bulletins sent to residents of the Monterey Bay Area. Here's a quick summary of what was discussed in prior bulletins:

- ◆ In 2002 the Army, in consultation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, completed a major study called the OE (ordnance and explosives) Interim Action Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study. This study evaluated alternative methods of locating and removing unexploded ordnance and explosives left over from when Fort Ord was used to train soldiers.
- ◆ A small percentage of the ordnance and explosives used during training never exploded and could be triggered if stepped on or bumped. Much of this unexploded ordnance and explosives is on land that is covered with vegetation that hides the unexploded items. As a result, it isn't safe for cleanup workers to enter the land, as they are in danger of being killed or maimed if they accidentally trigger explosives.
- ◆ The Army evaluated a number of methods of clearing the vegetation, but concluded that the only safe way to remove the vegetation was by using prescribed burns—carefully controlled fires that burn off the vegetation. There were two major considerations in reaching this decision: (1) the alternatives required cleanup workers to enter land that is unsafe; and (2) the habitat on the land is rejuvenated by fire, but doesn't grow back if cut by hand.
- ◆ The Army, working in consultation with regulatory agencies, studied whether the contaminants in smoke from a fire at Fort Ord would be different than any other prescribed burn, and concluded that they were not significantly different. But some people—particularly people with existing respiratory diseases—are sensitive to any smoke. So the Army established a voluntary temporary relocation program that enables people concerned about exposure to smoke to relocate during prescribed burns at Fort Ord, with the Army paying meals, lodging and transportation.
- ◆ The Army scheduled a prescribed burn on November 19, 2002, and 211 families relocated the day before in anticipation of the burn. But the weather changed enough that the Army decided it could not proceed with the burn and be sure it could keep smoke exposure to a minimum.

Postponed Prescribed Burn Scheduled for Later This Year

Later this year the Army will conduct a prescribed burn—a carefully managed fire to burn off vegetation —on Ranges 43-48 at the former Fort Ord. The Army is burning off the vegetation so that it can safely remove ordnance and explosives left over from when Fort Ord was a training facility. Some of the ordnance and explosives could be triggered if it were bumped or disturbed in any way. Army cleanup specialists cannot remove the ordnance safely unless they can see the ground where they are walking. Since much of the area to be cleaned up is covered with dense vegetation, the Army must conduct the prescribed burn before it can clean up the unexploded ordnance and explosives.

This fire will occur between July 1 and December 31, 2003. This “burn season” is based on two considerations: (1) the wildlife habitat, and (2) ensuring that the weather conditions are right to keep the amount of smoke to a minimum. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service has declared the period from July 1 to December 31 as the time when a fire will have the least impact on wildlife habitat at the former Fort Ord. The fire is likely to occur later than July, as the optimal weather conditions in this area usually occur during the late summer and fall months. But the burn could occur at any time during the July to December time period when the weather conditions are right.

Ranges 43-48 are the highest priority for cleanup both because of the nature of the explosives at the site and the closeness of the site to residences and schools. In the past, children have been found trespassing in the area, despite fences and a safety education program in the schools.

The Ranges 43-48 prescribed burn was originally scheduled for November 19, 2002, but was postponed when weather conditions changed. Two hundred and eleven Monterey Bay Area families relocated at the Army's expense the night of Monday, Nov. 18, but were told to return the next day instead of the three days they expected to be away. After that, several days of rain ended the possibility of a prescribed burn in 2002, as the rain left vegetation too wet to burn.

The November 2002 Relocation

Although the Army is doing everything it can to minimize smoke, some smoke will be in the air during the fire, and for a day or two afterwards. This should not be a problem for most people. Dr. Linda Velasquez, Interim Monterey County Public Health Officer, reviewed the health literature regarding a prescribed burn at the former Fort Ord and concluded:

“Breathing smoke is not good for you, but how harmful it is depends on how much you breathe and your own state of health. The amounts of smoke that result from a properly conducted prescribed burn should not pose a health problem to healthy people. If there is any discomfort it should be temporary or minimal, like the effects of sitting around a campfire. But people with existing breathing conditions, such as asthma or emphysema, may want to take reasonable precautions like staying indoors or might consider relocating during the fire.”

Because some people are particularly sensitive to smoke, the Army has developed a voluntary temporary relocation program. The Army will pay lodging, food, and transportation costs for people who wish to be out of the area during the fire.

In November, when the Army announced that a burn would occur, at least 211 families chose to relocate. Of the people who relocated, 80 families stayed in prepaid motels, while 131 families stayed in hotels or motels of their own choosing and received reimbursement. The cost of meals, lodging and transportation for this relocation was less than \$50,000. The cost would have been higher had people stayed away the planned three days.

The Army implemented a major program to inform the community about the relocation program and inform the communities of steps people could take if they were sensitive to smoke but chose to remain in the area. First, Community Bulletin #4, which contained a full description of the relocation program, was distributed to 50,000 households in Monterey County. The Army placed advertisement in newspapers and issued media releases to newspapers, radio and television stations. The Army also distributed relocation guides through community groups, recreation facilities, school districts, labor unions and handicapped groups. The Army conducted a public sign-up meeting in Spreckles at which more than 100 people signed up for relocation.

In addition, the Interim Monterey County Public Health Officer, Dr. Linda Velasquez, arranged for representatives from the Army and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, a federal health agency, to make presentations and answer questions from physicians and health department staff at each of the county's three local hospitals.

Evaluation of the Relocation Program

The Army sent an evaluation questionnaire to over 500 families who signed up for the relocation program. Participants returned 113 completed questionnaires. Here are some of the findings from this evaluation:

- ◆ 70% of those completing the evaluation forms relocated during the November relocation.
- ◆ 73% of the respondents plan to relocate when the Army schedules another prescribed burn.
- ◆ 68% said that their desire to relocate was based on a health problem of their own or a family member. 21% reported that they did not have a health problem but were worried about the long-term effects of exposure to smoke. 10% didn't like the idea of being around while smoke was in the air. Only one individual reported a concern that the fire would get out of control.
- ◆ 79% of the people responding said that the amount of information they received was adequate.

- ◆ When asked how they felt they were treated by Army staff, 51% rated their treatment as "excellent." 27% reported "good," and 18% said "OK." Altogether 96% of the respondents were in the range between "OK" and "excellent."
- ◆ The community bulletins mailed by the Army were the single most important source of information, both in terms of the number of people who saw them, and the number of people who made their decision to relocate based on the information in them.

The most frequent problems people reported were: (1) Not receiving their reimbursement in a timely manner, (2) Inconvenience resulting from late notification about the motel to which they had been assigned (prepaid motels), and (3) Having to pay an extra night's unused lodging when the burn was unexpectedly cancelled due to a 24 or 48 hour cancellation policy at their hotel.

These complaints were justified. There was a problem with processing of the prepaid return envelopes. Due to this problem, now corrected, the Post Office delivered nearly 200 envelopes approximately 45 days late. As a result, reimbursements were sent out 30 days later than planned. Because the decision to proceed with a prescribed burn occurred over a weekend, the Army had difficulty mobilizing people with the requisite authority to make contractual commitments on lodging and vouchers until two days before the burn. Even though a majority of the families received their notification in a timely manner, some people did not receive information about their motel assignment until very late the afternoon they were to relocate. Finally, the Army's decision to cancel the burn took some people by surprise, and they were forced to pay an extra night's lodging because they could not give their hotel a 24-hour notice of cancellation. **The Army is working hard to fix these problems, and did check with hotels to determine their cancellation rules and reimbursed people who had to pay an extra night's lodging because of the hotels' policies. We apologize to any of you who were inconvenienced.**

Changes to the Relocation Program

Although it was unfortunate that so many people relocated and then no fire occurred, the November relocation experience provided a useful test of the relocation program and gives the Army a chance to work out the "kinks" in the program.

The Army is sending a letter to all individuals who enrolled in the relocation program asking them if they wish to remain in the program, and asking acknowledgment of changes in the relocation program, as described below. People who do not submit a completed acknowledgment form within 30 days will be dropped from the program and will need to reapply if they want to be in the relocation program.

The changes in the program are listed below:

Exclusion Zone:

Originally the Army planned to relocate people with prepaid rooms to places like Gilroy or Santa Cruz—well out of the potentially affected area. To accommodate a late rush of people requesting prepaid rooms, many ended up being housed in Marina. Marina is generally considered "upwind" of the burn area. But if weather conditions changed rapidly, smoke could blow towards Marina. The Army does not want to relocate people, only to have them exposed to smoke in the location where they relocated.

As a result, the Army has established an exclusion zone that will include any areas where shifts in wind could bring smoke. This exclusion zone includes Marina, Seaside, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Carmel, Carmel Valley, Spreckles, Salinas and Castroville, and less developed areas between these cities.

All prepaid hotels will be located outside this area, and the Army will not reimburse people for relocation to a hotel or residence of their own choosing inside the exclusion zone.

This could mean that some people will need to commute a greater distance back to jobs or school. So the Army has increased the maximum reimbursement for travel from 150 to 300 miles.



Changes to the Relocation Program (continued)

Three-day Notification Period

Originally the Army hoped to give people seven days notice before a possible fire. The meteorologists (weather people) have made it clear that this is unrealistic, and that even a three-day notice has to be conditional. Once the Army gives a three day alert, people who may want to relocate must check daily on the Army's website (www.FortOrdCleanup.com) or hotline (831-242-7383 or 1-800-852-9699) to get updates on these predictions.

Enrollment Period for Pre-Paid Rooms

People who wish to receive prepaid rooms and meal vouchers must register for relocation at least 48 hours before a scheduled prescribed burn. The Army needs this time to make arrangements with hotels and restaurants to ensure adequate arrangements for those people who have registered, and time to notify these people of their motel assignments. The Army will not guarantee prepaid rooms or vouchers to anyone who registers later than 48 hours before a scheduled burn.

People who register after that time will have the choice of relocating at their own expense receiving reimbursement after the fire is over, or they may receive emergency housing through the American Red Cross.

Food Vouchers

People staying in prepaid motels will receive their food vouchers after they have checked in to their assigned prepaid motel.

Fixed Room Assignments

People who relocate will be provided prepaid rooms in "moderately-priced" motels selected by the Government. People may express a preference for the city in which they will be relocated, but this cannot be guaranteed. If individuals do not wish to stay in the assigned motel they must notify the Army so their room can be used by others, and they will need to pay their own expenses and apply for reimbursement upon their return.

Responsibility for Truthful Information

There was some evidence during the November relocation of a few people abusing the program. Since this is taxpayer money, which the federal government must manage responsibly, all applicants for reimbursement will be asked to sign a statement that the information provided is truthful and that they understand that accepting federal money under false pretenses could subject them to criminal prosecution.

Signing Up for Relocation

The Army will provide opportunities for people to sign up for relocation at the beginning of the "burn season." Another community bulletin will be issued this summer that will include information about signing up, and public sign-up meetings will be held. In addition, the Army will issue media releases, posters, and flyers announcing the relocation program. Be sure to check the Army's website (www.FortOrdCleanup.com) or hotline (831-242-7383 or 1-800-852-9699) for updates on the relocation program.

Continuing Research on Climate and Air Quality Issues

The Army, and other agencies, continue to conduct research regarding weather conditions and air quality during burns. Some of these studies include:

Naval Postgraduate School Studies Weather Prediction

The Army has considerable interest in doing a better job of predicting the weather, particularly after its experience this past fall. Predicting weather conditions is still something of a judgment call, even though this judgment is informed by a great deal of science.

Last fall, staff from the Naval Postgraduate School and meteorologists that were part of the Army's fire management team, consulted regularly to predict weather conditions. Based on the experience this past fall, Naval Postgraduate School researchers are doing additional research to try to improve their ability to predict conditions.

Since researchers have historic information (since 1994) from the atmospheric profiler at the Marina Airport, they will first look at exactly how many days during each year since 1994 met the "prescription" (the preferred atmospheric conditions) that has been adopted for a prescribed burn at the former Fort Ord. By going back and comparing expected conditions

with actual outcomes, researchers will be able to see how many times a year the weather conditions are right for prescribed burns, and what guidelines should be used to predict suitable days for burns.

The Naval Postgraduate School researchers will also examine how in advance they can give predictions with a high degree of certainty. This research will answer the question: Based on the past record, what is the probability of a correct prediction at 72 hours, 48 hours, and 24 hours? The answer to this question will help the Army make decisions about when to mobilize equipment.

The whole purpose of this research is to ensure that when the Army does burn, smoke from the fire will have the least possible impact upon the community. If the Army is able to predict weather conditions with greater accuracy, it will be able to reduce the chances of telling people to relocate, only to have to tell them that the burn is called off. This is a great inconvenience to the people who relocate, and the Army also has to bear the cost of mobilizing helicopters, fire engines, air monitoring equipment, and personnel, only to send them home unused. The Army is committed to conducting the burn on a day when smoke impacts on the community will be as small as possible, while doing everything it can to eliminate false alarms.

Air Quality Computer Model Still "Under Construction"

The Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District, with funding from the Army, is developing a computer model of where smoke will go during a prescribed burn. The computer model is still "under construction."

The first step in building the model was to identify all the factors that could affect smoke dispersion, and define how all those various factors interact with each other. Once the model was built, some initial predictions were made, and these predictions were compared with known information about dispersion of smoke based on historical records of past fires. As is normal when developing computer models, there was a considerable difference between what the computer predicted and what actually occurred in the past.

The next step is to modify the model until the results it predicts come closer to past experience. This process of fine-tuning the model to get a better fit between the model and available information is known as "calibration," and occurs whenever computer models are developed.

The amount of good historical information regarding past smoke dispersion in the Monterey

Bay Area is limited. This makes it harder to calibrate the model and figure out what is causing the differences between the computer model and known facts about past events. The model may need to be compared with several actual fires before it can be relied on to predict smoke dispersion accurately. In the meantime, it will serve as one of several tools to help predict how smoke may disperse under various atmospheric conditions.

Poison Oak Less Than 1% of Total Vegetation

Some Monterey Bay Area residents have expressed concern that smoke from a prescribed burn would contain oils from burning poison oak that could cause health problems for the public. Poison oak does contain a substance called *urushiol* that causes the poison oak rash. This substance can be carried in smoke when poison oak is burned.

But, as mentioned in earlier community bulletins, there have been numerous fires and prescribed burns at Fort Ord in the past, and the Army has not received reports of poison oak

cases during these past fires. The Army checked with fire departments that managed previous fires at Fort Ord to get their reports on poison oak cases. The fire departments reported that there were occasional cases of “contact” poison oak, when firefighters walked through poison oak and then took their clothes home to be washed. But there were no reports of poison oak cases from smoke exposure among local firefighters.

The Army has conducted a study to determine how much poison oak there actually is on Ranges 43-48. The vegetation habitat on Ranges 43-48 is almost entirely Central Maritime Chaparral.

The way researchers conduct this kind of study is to string a line through the vegetation, and then identify each kind of vegetation that touches the line, measuring how many inches of foliage cover there is of each type of vegetation. These lines are called “transects.” Researchers keep setting up transects at random locations in different types of vegetation until they’ve done enough transects that they are not learning anything more from new transects. Ordnance and explosives experts accompanied the re-

searchers, to ensure that researchers did not accidentally trigger unexploded explosives.

Researchers studying the vegetation on Ranges 43-48 set up 79 transects varying in length from 142 feet to 185 feet, for a total length of 2.4 miles. Samples were taken in disturbed habitat (habitat impacted by human uses), intermediate-age habitat, and mature habitat.

In maritime chaparral, poison oak was found only in mature habitat. Even in mature habitat the percentage of land covered by poison oak was 0.5%. The percentage of poison oak coverage in all three habitats was less than 0.22%. This means that the amount of poison oak on Ranges 43-48 is very small.

The overall finding of this study was that there is very little poison oak in maritime chaparral habitat. Currently prescribed burns are planned only on those areas at Fort Ord where the vegetation is maritime chaparral. There is more poison oak in oak woodlands habitat on other parts of Fort Ord, but these are not the areas where prescribed burns are planned.

Opportunities for Public Participation

The Army provides numerous opportunities for the public to participate in decisions about cleanup at the former Fort Ord. Here are some of the ways you can participate:



Community Involvement Workshops

The Army conducts frequent community involvement workshops to discuss current cleanup activities. Typically these workshops occur on the second Tuesday of the month. If you would like to receive mailings of the agendas for these workshops, you can add your name on our mailing list by contacting the Community Relations Office at 831-393-9186, by writing to DENR Community Relations, P.O. Box 5004, Presidio of Monterey, CA, 93944-5004 or by mailing the coupon on the next page of this Bulletin.



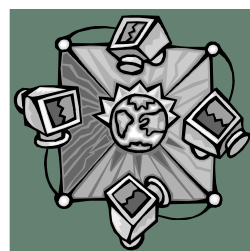
Documents/Repositories

If you would like to read documents of studies pertaining to the cleanup program, they are posted on the website at www.FortOrdCleanup.com, or they can be found in information repositories found at Building 4463 Gigling Road, Ord Military Community (the official Administrative Record); Seaside Library; California State University, Monterey Bay Library.



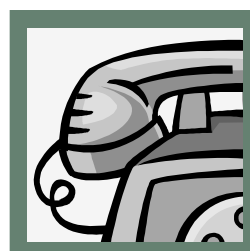
Public Meetings

From time to time, when there are major program decisions, the Fort Ord Cleanup Program will conduct public meetings to receive public comment on pending decisions. If you put your name on our mailing list, you will receive notice of all public meetings.



Web Page

Our web page, at www.FortOrdCleanup.com, contains regular updates about workshops, meetings, or other ongoing activities that are part of the cleanup program.



Prescribed Burn Hot Line

If you need updates on the schedule for a prescribed burn, or information concerning the voluntary relocation program, call the hotline at (831) 242-7383 or 1-800-852-9699, or check the web page.

Additional Information About The Cleanup Of Fort Ord

The Army is responsible for ensuring cleanup of the former Fort Ord, but it must do so in a manner that complies with federal and state laws and under the supervision of federal and state environmental regulatory agencies. At Fort Ord, the cleanup is supervised by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

To expedite cleanup at Fort Ord, the three regulatory agencies signed an agreement with the Army about how the agencies would manage the program and the manner in which any disagreements would be settled. Under this agreement, each agency has assigned a representative to a Base Cleanup Team (BCT). This team makes the day-to-day management decisions about the cleanup program. When there are disagreements between the agencies, policy-level managers from each of the agencies meet to resolve differences.

These three regulatory agencies, whose job it is to protect public health and safety, are intimately involved with virtually all of the cleanup decision making at the site. Contacts for each of the participating agencies in Fort Ord's cleanup are listed below.

United States Environmental Protection Agency	
John Chesnutt BCT Member 415-972-3005	Viola Cooper Community Involvement Coordinator 415-972-3243 800-231-3075

California Department of Toxic Substances Control	
Roman Racca BCT Member 916-255-6407	Kim Rhodes Public Participation Specialist 916-255-3651

California Regional Water Quality Control Board	
Grant Himebaugh BCT Member 805-542-4636	

Fort Ord Cleanup Website
www.FortOrdCleanup.com

United States Army—Presidio of Monterey	
Gail Youngblood BCT Member 831-242-7924	Lyle Shurtleff Ordnance & Explosives Program Manager 831-242-7919

Melissa Hlebasko Community Relations Program Coordinator 831-393-1284 800-852-9699
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Fort Ord Reuse Authority
831-883-3672

Information Repositories
♦ Fort Ord Administrative Record ♦ Seaside Library ♦ California State University, Monterey Bay Library

For assistance in finding information of interest to you please contact Mary Bakan at: 831-393-9186 or write to Community Relations, P.O. Box 5004, Presidio of Monterey, CA 93944-5004



Put Your Name On Our Mailing List

To receive future information about Fort Ord cleanup plans and activities, please clip and return this coupon to Community Relations Office, Environmental and Natural Resources Management, P.O. Box 5004, Presidio of Monterey, CA 93944-5004, or fax to 831-393-9188.

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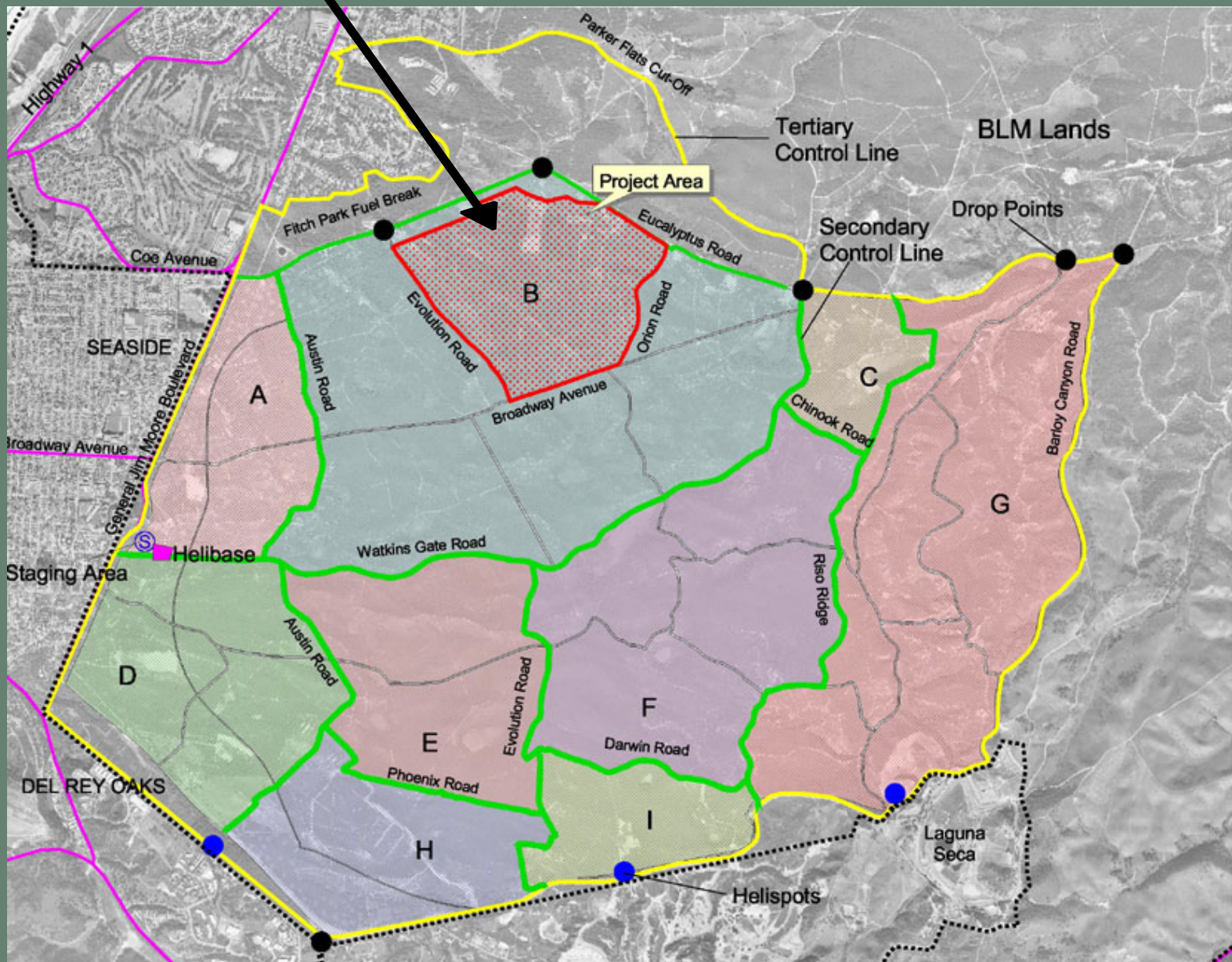
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- Special interests:
- ☐ Groundwater Contamination
- ☐ Ordnance and Explosives Cleanup
- ☐ Habitat Preservation
- ☐ Property Transfer
- ☐ Prescribed Burning
- ☐ Other:_____

A map of Fort Ord and the area proposed for a prescribed burn in 2003

Ranges 43-48



A Summary of What You'll Find Inside...

- ◆ The Army plans to conduct a prescribed burn on Ranges 43-48 during a "burn season" between July 1 and December 31, 2003.
- ◆ This prescribed burn was originally scheduled for November 2002, but had to be rescheduled when there were concerns about changing weather conditions.
- ◆ The Naval Postgraduate School is conducting additional studies to try to improve the Army's ability to predict good weather conditions for conducting prescribed burns.
- ◆ 211 families relocated temporarily when the November prescribed burn was announced, but stayed away only one day because the fire was postponed.
- ◆ The voluntary relocation program will be available during the burn season this year. However, there have been some changes in the program, including an exclusion zone to ensure that people are relocated away from any area where smoke could drift if the weather changes.
- ◆ Because of the difficulty of predicting the weather in advance, people who wish to relocate will receive only a 3-day notice. Even this notice is conditional, and people who are considering relocating must check the Army's hotline or website daily after notification.
- ◆ The Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District's computer model to predict where smoke will blow during a fire is still "under consideration," as researchers work to fine-tune the model.
- ◆ Studies of the amount of poison oak on Ranges 43-48 show that well under 1% of the vegetation on the site is poison oak. This low amount of poison oak is characteristic of maritime chaparral habitat, the habitat at all of the sites where prescribed burns are planned.

Resumen de los Contenidos...

- ◆ El Ejército planea llevar a cabo una quema prescrita en los campos de tiro 43-48 durante una "temporada de quema", que se extenderá desde el 1º de julio hasta el 31 de diciembre de 2003.
- ◆ Originalmente, esta quema prescrita se había programado para noviembre de 2002, pero debido a la preocupación que generaban las cambiantes condiciones climáticas, fue necesario reprogramarla.
- ◆ La Escuela Naval de Postgrado está realizando estudios complementarios con el propósito de mejorar la capacidad del Ejército de pronosticar condiciones climáticas favorables para realizar las quemas prescritas.
- ◆ 211 familias fueron trasladadas temporalmente cuando se anunció la quema prescrita de noviembre pero, debido a la postergación de los incendios, permanecieron en los sitios asignados sólo un día.
- ◆ El programa de traslado voluntario estará vigente durante la temporada de quemas de este año. No obstante, se ha introducido una serie de cambios en dicho programa, entre los cuales se encuentra la delimitación de una zona de exclusión. De esta forma se garantiza que las personas trasladadas permanecerán fuera del alcance del humo, en caso de que el viento lo arrastre si se produce un cambio de clima.
- ◆ Debido a la dificultad que presenta el pronosticar las condiciones meteorológicas con anticipación, quienes deseen trasladarse temporalmente a otras zonas recibirán un aviso con sólo tres días de anticipación. Pero incluso este aviso es condicional y los que quieran trasladarse a otro lugar tendrán que recabar información diariamente, a través de la línea telefónica directa del Ejército o del sitio Web, lego de recibir el aviso.
- ◆ El modelo computarizado del Distrito de Control de Contaminación Ambiental Unificado de la Bahía de Monterrey [Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District] para pronosticar el rumbo que tomará el humo durante un incendio todavía está "en construcción", pues los investigadores están trabajando en los últimos ajustes del modelo.
- ◆ Los estudios sobre la cantidad de hiedra venenosa que cubre los campos de tiro 43-48 indican que un porcentaje bastante inferior al 1% de la vegetación de este lugar es hiedra venenosa. Esta cantidad insignificante de hiedra venenosa es típica del hábitat del chaparral marítimo, el hábitat presente en todos los sitios donde se han planificado las quemas prescritas.

Para obtener una copia completa del boletin de la comunidad #5, contacte (800) 852-9699.

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